Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1808. [No. 2265.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,

FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1 prize of	5000	Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500	—		2500
2 —	1500	—		3000
4 —	750	—		3000
10 —	300	—		3000
20 —	150	—		3000
40 —	75	—		3000
30 —	80	—		2400
200 —	20	—		4000
300 —	10	—		3000
5000 —	d6	—		30,000
1 First drawn blak				200
1 — after	200	tickets		200
1 —	400	—		200
1 —	600	—		200
1 —	800	—		400
1 —	10,00	—		400
1 —	12,00	—		500
1 —	1400	—		1000
1 —	16,00	—		2000
1 Last drawn blak		—		3000

6168 Prizes-amounting to Dolls. 75,000
1832 Blanks.—Sum aised including expece, } 15,000

From the above Sceme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will positively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

Just Received from Boston,

MOULD CANDLES in boxes
Soap in do.
Nova-Scotia smoked Herrings in do.
A good assortment of mens' coarse Shoes
Boys coarse and fine do.
Womens' lined and bound Leather do.
Misses and childrens' do. do.
Skirting and Bridle Leather for saddlery
Small cut Tacks for do.
Wax Calf-Skins and Bootlegs
Essence of Spruce in pots, with directions for making the beer.
Bottled Cider in boxes, two years old and very excellent.
New England Cheese *uncommonly* good
Tongues and Sounds in kegs
Pickling Vinegar
Tamarinds—and a variety of other articles on hand—all of which will be sold low.

Thomas Patten.

August 26. eo6t

WANTED,

A quantity of good clean Wheat,
BY
Wm. Bartleman.

August 16. eotf.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

Patent Shot, &c.

[illegible]ons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no.
[illegible] hogsheads brown Sugars.
[illegible] lbs. green Coffee.
[illegible] Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism;
3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,
A Farce.

August 11.

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail Stage will commence running as follows between Alexandria and Petersburg in Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6 and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the morning—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon) and arrive at Richmond the next morning by 6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria in the same time. This stage will carry no more than 2 passengers on any account whatever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alexandria and Petersburg will also commence running at the same time, every other day throughout the year, without regard to Sundays, and will travel only in the day time.—On this line it is the intention of the owners to study the wishes and the convenience of passengers. Still, however, regard must be had to time—Going south from Alexandria they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Stafford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericksburg.—The next day will breakfast at the Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge at Richmond. And on the third day will breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morning, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house, dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to request that passengers will be as moderate as possible in the quantity of their baggage, as any thing more than a small trunk or parcel which will go within the body of the stage will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24. d

haritable Marine Society Lottery.

The drawing begins this-day.—First drawn blank entitled to *Two Hundred Dollars.*

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET,

HAVING made a purchase of a number of TICKETS in the above Lottery, offers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets,		$5 75
Half	do.	3 00
Quarter	do.	1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing proceeds by the state of the wheel, information of which will be given at any time, by applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be exchanged for prizes, or the highest price in cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined, and every information respecting the Lottery given without charge.

August 24.

Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease of the House he now occupies, having eight years, from the first of December next, to run; which for convenience, it is believed, is excelled by none in the United States, and from the proximity to the seat of government, and the direct communication which will be opened between the city and Alexandria by the bridge across the Potomac and the Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of the best stands for business in the country, as the distance to the Capitol over the bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the Lease will be sold, if wanted, the *whole* of the FURNITURE, as it now stands, together with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS, There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, attached to the House, (which renders it particularly commodious, as by that means the property fronts on three streets) which will be sold in fee simple, or leased for the remainder of the time.

A handsome LOT of GROUND, in the centre of the square between King and Cameron streets, and fronting on Washington and Columbus streets, 107 feet, with a public alley on one side, and an open space that cannot be built on on the other. For a public situation it is unequalled by any property in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end, about half a mile from town and fronting on the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, running back 250 feet, more or less. There are improvements on the property adjoining it, on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the George-Town road, about half a mile from town, in a very beautiful situation, containing two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on Washington and Columbus streets, within one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed with a post and rail fence, containing something less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, containing between one and two hundred acres, adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosures is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course) with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which will be sold in the stack or otherwise;——two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all of the best construction, six good farm horses, and every other article that can be wanted for a well managed farm, together with 12 choice milch COWS, a fine buffaloe BULL, forty head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS of the very best breed that could be procured. Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

The two lines of STAGES between George Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK & four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given, my intended removal rendering it necessary that a full adjustment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY

July 25.

FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner
ENTERPRIZE,
Capt. HEWES;

For freight of 400 barrels, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to

John G. Ladd.

Landing, for sale, from said vessel,
45 tons Plaister Paris,
3 tierces Claret Wine,
60 bales Cut Corks,
2500 wt. Glauber's Salt.

July 28. d

For New-York,

The BRIG
GENEROUS FRIEND,
George Clark, Master;

She is a staunch well found vessel, with good accommodations for passengers, & will sail in ten days. For freight of two to three hundred barrels, or passengers, apply to the Master on board, or

Thomas Irwin.

August 19. d

I have just Received & for Sale,

3 tons of first quality Country HEMP,
3 seroons Spanish INDIGO,
5 chests Imperial TEA.

Bryan Hampson.

August 30. d

Just Received,

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,
1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,
1 portable Writing Desk,
A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,
20 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,

For Sale by
John G. Ladd.

August 30. d

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, will receive proposals for filling in the causeway or abuttment of the bridge over Four-Mile Creek, until Saturday next. The abuttment is sixty feet wide, and will extend into the creek one thousand feet, the frame and pins will be ready for filling in by Monday next, the bottom and sides of which are to be filled in with brush or rubbish, so as to prevent the earth from settling into the mud or wasting through the sides of the frame of the abuttment and to be 2 feet above high water mark, and to be raised to a regular curve in the middle and gravelled 6 inches thick on the top, 20 feet wide. The proposals are requested to state the price by the running foot, the earth to be taken from the hill on the north side of the creek 100 feet wide. The abuttment can be viewed and the depth of mud and water ascertained on application at the bridge.

G. Deneale.

August 30.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last evening, a yellow man named *James Lewis,* but known by the name of LEWIS, for many years my Hostler; he is a likely well set fellow, about five feet nine inches high; had on when he went away a Russia sheeting over jacket, white shirt, fustian trowsers and good shoes—he has a remarkable scar over his eye and across his forehead, occasioned by the kick of a horse. A reward of *Twenty-five Dollars* will be given if taken in the town or neighborhood, and the above if fifty miles from home and secured so that I get him again, & reasonable charges if brought home.

John Gadsby.

August 30. dtf

Unheard of Accommodation.

JOHN BELL,

DRAWING AND PAINTING MASTER,

IS now raising a club, to supply individuals with their Portraits on easy terms: it will consist of twenty-four persons, each to deposit two dollars, weekly, and at the expiration of twelve weeks, each person shall receive a well finished and approved Likeness, large as life.

Two individuals will sit for their pictures every week, as their names are inserted in the list.

Specimens to be seen at his house, near captain Slacum's, lower end of Fairfax street.

August 8 [illegible]

Alexandria Daily Gazette,

COMMERCIAL *AND* POLITICAL.

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MR. SNOWDEN,

Instead of leaving the tops on corn till late in the fall or winter, as is often the case, it will be found to be good economy to cut them so soon as the kernel is out of the milk; many farmers at the northward cut them a little before.

"In the Venetian territory, according to the late *Dr. Scandella*, the blades of corn are pulled, dried, and given to cattle without injury to the crops of corn"--and B. Bordley, esq. of Maryland, a gentleman to whom his country is indebted for many useful communications, says, "he stripped 150 hills of corn and cut off the tops when the corn was not hard, without any difference being observed between the stocks so treated and the rest of the field."

Having some time since seen a letter from *Dr. Logan* to the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, recommending corn tops *cut* as good food for cows, I was induced to try them with an aged horse: I gave them in the morning and at night, with a small quantity of Indian meal, and in the middle of the day without any.

He eat them very heartily, and soon encreased in flesh.

Grinding grain for horses saves *a third*—boiling, *one half.* Z.

Important Spanish Documents.

"The strength of a nation, is the loyalty of the People."

The kingdom of Galicia, and the General Council of the Government.

BRAVE SPANIARDS,

The abdication of his kingdom by our sovereign Ferdinand VII. officially communicated to us, is the most striking proof of the violence he suffers. He thereby manifests to us his want of liberty and power, & the grief he feels on being compelled, by despotism and tyranny, to separate himself from his subjects; he implicitly demands our assistance. It is intended to substitute in his place a haughty and perfidious conqueror, who meditates the effusion of our blood to satiate his sanguinary appetite and his boundless ambition, as he has hitherto profusely shed the blood of the noble, brave and loyal French nation. He means to drag by main force the most illustrious Spanish youths, whither the good faith of the monarch has already sent a part of them, without any other object than to aggrandize a man, for whom the world does not appear to be sufficiently extensive, and who gluts on human blood. The reward of that generous act, has been a perfidious conduct, unprecedented in the annals of civilized nations. The stratagems, the frauds, the treacheries, are notorious which Napoleon has employed to introduce, in the quality of *an intimate ally and faithful friend*, his troops to our very capital, and make himself master of our frontiers; to harrass the feelings of our monarchs; to cause disturbances among the people; to rob us of our king, princesses and infanto, and to controul, with an iron hand, the deliberation of our government, which, without liberty, gives orders which it abhors, ruled as they are by a foreign regent and intruder. This scandalous conduct, and that which he has committed with regard to Etruria, and our neighbors the Portuguese, point out the degree of fidelity and faith which we may expect from the high sounding promises with which he means to cloak his malignant designs, treating us as a people at once insensible and dastardly.

Shall a cultivated, brave, and generous nation, bend its neck under the yoke of perfidy? Shall it allow itself to be insulted by injuries, the most perfidious, immoral, and disgraceful; committed in the face of the whole world, and submit to the most humiliating slavery prepared for it? No, noble Galicians, such are not the dictates of your noble minds. Glowing with the most virtuous ardor and noblest enthusiasm, you have already expressed your sentiments, worthy of the praise and imitation of all Spaniards.

You rather wish to die, than to see your independence trampled under foot, your religion destroyed, your king in captivity, and your country threatened with a yoke equally burthensome and unjust. Quicken the generous sentiments of your noble minds.

Fly to arms, not like that monster, to indulge an inordinate ambition; not like him to violate the rights of humanity and the laws of nations; not to render us odious to mankind; not to offend a generous and friendly nation, ruined by a monster already become insufferable upon earth. Fly to arms to assist your countrymen; to rescue your king from captivity; to restore to our government liberty, energy, and vigor; to preserve your lives and those of your children; to maintain the uncontroled right of enjoying and disposing of your property; to assert the independence of your native soil; and above all, to defend your sacred religion. Employ the arms which she tenders: arm your minds with the fear of God; implore the aid of the Immaculate conception, and of the glorious Apostle St. Jacob, our patron! and confident of success in so glorious a cause, rush forth to grasp the victory which is prepared for you by their intercession, and the justice of your cause.

And ye, corporations and private individuals, who, from your circumstances, cannot take up arms, assist your brethern with your property and fortunes. You are concerned more than any other subject in this demand; sacrifice spontaneously part of your property, that you may not be deprived of the whole by violence. Do not delay that sacrifice a moment, if you wish that by the prompt execution of a well combined plan, the fury of an enemy be checked, who is accustomed at all times to act with the rapidity of lightning. Divest yourselves of all private views, and hesitate not: for otherwise you yourselves, your wives, children, and families, will become the victims of the most inveterate revenge.

DON MANUEL ACHA, Sec'y.

Corunna, 4th of June, 1808.

PROCLAMATION.

Of the Council General of the Principality.

Loyal Asturians! Beloved countrymen! --Your first wishes are already fulfiled.—The principality, discharging these duties which are most sacred to men, has already formally declared war against France. You may perhaps dread this vigorous resolution. But what other measure could we or ought we to adopt? Shall there be found one single man among us, who prefers the vile and ignominious death of slaves to the glory of dying on the field of honor, with arms in his hand, defending his unfortunate monarch, our homes, our wives and our children? If the very moment, when those bands of banditti were receiving the kindest offices and favors from the inhabitants of our capital, they murdered in cold blood, upwards of 2000 people, for no other reason than their having defended their insulted brethren; what could we expect from them, had we submitted to their dominion? Their perfidious conduet towards our king and the whole of his family, whom they deceived and decoyed into France, under the promise of an eternal armistice, in order to chain them all, has no precedent in history. Their conduct toward the nation is more iniquitous than we had the right to expect from a horde of Hottentots. They have profaned our temples: they have insulted our religion; they have assailed our wives; in fine, they have broken all their promises, and there exists no right which they have not violated.—To arms, Asturians, to arms! let us not forget that Asturias at the time of another invasion, which undoubtedly was less unjust, restored the monarchy. Let us aspire to the same glory on the present occasion. Let us recollect that no foreign nation could ever lord it over us, whatever exertion it may have made for that purpose. Let us offer up our prayers to the God of Hosts. Let us implore the intercession of our Lady of Gattles, whose image is worshipped in the most ancient temple of Covadonga, and perfectly sure that she cannot forsake us in so just a cause, let us rush upon our detestable enemy and annihilate and drive out of our peninsula a people so base and treacherous. This demand is addressed to you in the name of your representatives, by the procurator-general of the principality.

ALVARO FLOREZ ESTADO.

PROVINCE OF ARRAGON.—Providence has preserved in Arragon an immense quantity of muskets, ammunition, and artilery, which have not treacherously been sold, or delivered to the enemy of our repose. Your patriotism, your loyalty, and your attachment to the good customs which you have inherited from our ancestors, induced you to shake off the disgraceful yoke which was prepared for us by sedition, and by the false promises of the French government, which regulating F——'s conduct by the most abominable Machiavelism, merely endeavoured to deceive us and all Spain, in order to cover with shame and disgrace the most generous nation upon earth.

You have placed most implicit confidence in me, and this honor which you have bestowed on me undeservedly, obliges me to tear the veil of the most detestable iniquity and injustice. My life, which can only be of any value to me, as far as it can promote your happiness and the prosperity of my beloved country, is the smallest sacrifice I can make in return for the many proofs of confidence and love with which you have honored me. Do not doubt, Arroganians; my mind is not able to harbor crimes, nor to associate with those who cherish and protect them. Some of the depositaries of the confidence of the Spanish nation, they who hold the supreme power in their hands, are the first to work your ruin by every means which malice can suggest, and to form tratorous connections with the enemies of our country. Thirst of gold, and the mistaken idea which they have perhaps conceived to defile our destinies by their iniquitous proceedings, makes them view with indifference the destruction of their country. Although I have strong grounds to believe it, yet I shall forbear to mention names, lest I should render grief still more poignant.

At this time, being acquainted with your determination, that of your neighbors, the inhabitants of Valentia, and all the provinces of Spain, where the same sentiments are entertained, some of their leaders have perhaps changed their determination, embraced the cause of justice, and endeavored to shake off the yoke which they tried to impose on us, by means the most iniquitous and base. Should I be mistaken in this opinion, time will discover the truth. Fear not, Arragonians; let us defend the most just of causes, and we shall be invincible. The enemy's troops now in Spain are not able to withstand our efforts. Woe betide them, should they ever dare to repeat in any other Spanish town, what they did in Madrid on the 2d May, sacrificing without pity, and calling those seditious and assassins, of whom they had but very lately received honors and favors which they did not deserve. Bayonne has witnessed and will remember the acts of violence, which, after a long series of treacheries and frauds, have been committed; acts of violence which clearly appear by the striking contradictions found in the papers published, where Charles IV. is charged with having conspired with a minister, who is afterwards appointed a member of the council of government; where the king his son, who was never married but once, is questioned about his first wife. In consequence thereof it is my duty to declare, and I accordingly do hereby declare what follows:

1. That the French emperor, all the individuals of his family, and every French general and officer, shall be personally responsible for the safety of the king, and of his brother and uncle.

2. That, in case any violence should be attempted against lives so valuable, in order that Spain may not be without a king, the nation will make use of their elective right in favor of the archduke Charles, as nephew of Charles III. in case that the prince of Sicily, or the infant don Pedro, and the other heirs, should not be able to concur.

3. That should the French army commit any robbery, devastation, and murders, either in Madrid or any other town, invaded by the French troops, they shall be guilty of high treason, and no quarter shall be given to any of them.

4. That all the transactions which have hitherto taken place shall be considered as illegal, void, and extorted by violence, which is known to be practised in both places.

5. That what may hereafter be done in Bayonne, shall also be considered as null and void; and all who shall take an active part in the like transations, shall be deemed traitors to their country.

6. That all deserters of the French army who shall present themselves, shall be admitted in Arragon and treated with that generosity which forms a prominent feature of the Spanish national character—they shall be disarmed and conducted to this capital, where they may enlist in our troops.

7. All other provinces and kingdoms of Spain, not yet invaded by the enemy, are invited to meet by deputies at Termal, or any other suitable place, to nominate a lieutenant general, whose orders shall be obeyed by the particular chiefs of the different kingdoms.

8. The foregoing Manifesto shall be printed and published in the whole kingdom of Arragon, and it shall also be circulated in the capitals and principal places of all the provinces and kingdoms of Spain.

Given in the head quarters at Saragossa, the 31st May, 1808.

PALAFOX,

Governor and captain general of the kingdom of Aragon.

[Spanish Documents to be continued]

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

THE SECRET REVEALED.

We at length have it from Mr. Jefferson's own lips, that the embargo is not a temporary measure, but in a word, that it would be "unwise *ever* more" to enjoy the benefits of commerce. The following letter to the legislature of New Hampshire fully explains the views of administration; and taken in conjunction with the great expence which government is about to incur to equip armed vessels upon the lakes to enforce the embargo, it leaves not a doubt behind, that the embargo will be continued until "*the people take it off,*" that is, until there is a change of rulers. Read the following letter, and see whether any other meaning can be attached to Mr. Jefferson's declaration:

To the Legislature of New Hampshire.

IN the review, fellow-citizens, which in your address of the 14th of June, you have taken of the measures pursued since I have been charged with their direction, I read with great satisfaction, and thankfulness the approbation you have bestowed on them; and I feel it an ample reward for any services I may have been able to render.

The present moment is certainly eventful and one which peculiarly requires that the bond of confederation connecting us as a nation should receive all the strength which unanimity between the national councils and the state legislatures can give it. The depradations committed on our vessels and property on the high seas, the violence to the persons of our citizens employed on that element, had long been the subject of remonstrance and complaint, when, instead of reparation, new declarations of wrong are issued subjecting our navigation to general plunder. In this state of things our first duty was to withdraw our seafaring citizens and property from abroad and to keep at home resources so valuable at all times, and so essential, if resort must ultimately be had to force. It gave us time too to make a last appeal to the reason and reputation of nations. In the mean while I see with satisfaction that this measure of self-denial is approved and supported by the great body of our real citizens; that they meet with cheerfulness the temporary privation it occasions, AND ARE PREPARING WITH SPIRIT TO PROVDIE FOR THEMSELVES THOSE COMFORTS AND CONVENIENCES OF LIFE, FOR WHICH IT WOULD BE UNWISE EVER MORE TO RECUR TO DISTANT COUNTRIES. How long this course may be preferable to a more serious appeal, must depend for decision on the wisdom of the legislature; unless indeed a return to established principles should remove the existing obstacles to a peaceable intercourse with foreign nations. In every event fellow-citizens, my confidence is entire that your resolution to maintain our national independence and sovereignty will be as firm as it has been forbearing; and looking back on our history, I am assured by the past, that its future pages will present nothing unworthy of the former.

I am happy that you approve the motives of my retirement. I shall carry into it ardent prayers for the welfare of my country, and the sincerest wishes for that of yourselves personally.

TH: JEFFERSON.

August 2, 1808.

After this avowal from the fountain of authentic information, shall we again be told by the hypocritical, prevaricating, mercenary administration papers, that the embargo certainly will be raised at the next session of congress. Yes, no doubt hundreds of falsehoods will be circulated at the ensuing election, stating the embargo to be raised. We cannot forget the infamous imposition which was practised upon the people of Ontario county in New York, at the late election. On the day of election a handbill was distributed among the people declaring the embargo to have been raised. This trick succeeded, and it behoves us to be on our guard at the approaching election, lest similar measures be attempted in this state. We have had sufficient experience to know that the democrats resort to the basest means to attain their ends, knowing it, we should provide against the consequences.

We have it then from Mr. Jefferson's own mouth that it would be "*unwise ever more to recur to distant countries for the conveniences and comforts of life,*" or in other words, to carry on a commercial intercourse with Europe. To efect this object, which is only to be accomplished by destroying the rights of merchants, and annihilating commerce, a perpetual embargo is necessary; and we have the strongest possble evidence for believing that this destroying measure will be persevered in, untill the mad career of desperate adventurers is checked by the people. If the people are determined no longer to submit to their present severe privations, let them step forth like free-men, and express their opinion with an unanimity becoming of men who respect their own rights, and scorn to endure oppression.—Unless the people at this important crisis act with becoming energy and decision, all may be lost—the nation irretrievably undone. Heretofore the disposition and views of our rulers have been shrouded in mysterious secrecy, but the veil is now rent, and their deformed projects exhibited to our view.—Our apprehensions that there was a settled design to annihilate commerce, are at length realized, and misery and ruin will be the inevitable result. Are the people prepared to encounter the oppressive burthens which are about to be imposed upon them, the miseries which have been carved out for them by relentless and unfeeling governors. But to have dishonor heaped upon ruin is too much for the proud spirit of Americans to bear.

Mr. Jefferson declares the original object of the embargo to have been, "*to withdraw*

our sea faring citizens and property from abroad and to keep at home resources so valuable." Need any argument to be used at this time to shew that this was not the real object of the executive, and if it was, that the measure has produced a precisely contrary effect. How has the embargo protected and "*withdrawn our citizens from abroad?*" They have been ignominiously exiled from their native country; and driven to foreign climes to seek that subsistence which we have denied them. By the pinchings of want, the craving of nature which must be gratified, they have been forced into the employment of that very nation, to whom we are told, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, *a more serious appeal will be made.* Is it not notorious that not a seaport town in the U. States can produce seamen enough to man three merchant ships, yet even now, with all this well known to Mr. Jefferson, we are told that the embargo was laid for their benefit, and because, forsooth, it has so well answered the object, it will never be removed. Ye ministers of truth and justice, how long will the people submit to the base impositions of falsehood and hypocrisy; when will their eyes be opened to the true interests of their country? The embargo has indeed had the effect to "*keep at home the resources*," to this every suffering farmer can testify with sorrow. But these resources cease to be "*valuable*," they are decaying in the possession of their owners, who cannot dispose of them, they are rotting upon the hands of the farmers, but Mr. Jefferson says they are "*valuable*," and therefore it is treason, it is political heresy in the people who know it to be false, to deny the fact.

But it is not enough that the people should be forced to bear all the miseries which follow in the train of the embargo, the freeman who dares to question its wisdom, who does not breathe his sighs softly for his sufferings, is denounced by Mr. Jefferson as no "REAL" citizen——While we continue a free and independent nation and are not, by the arbitrary mandates of absolute power, prevented from enjoying our opinions and privileges as such, the people *will* speak out boldly and freely of the measures of government, they *will* complain when they feel they are injured; they *will* reprobate the destructive measures of corrupt and designing rulers. We purpose hereafter to shew that as the sources of revenue will be dried up by the annihilation of commerce, that in order to support the ordinary expences of government, *a loan, a direct tax, or some other alternative more obnoxious to the people, must necessarily be resorted to, to support government.* It is time for the people to reflect upon this subject, and to decide whether they will submit to such burdens, to encourage experiments of weak and improvident rulers.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31.

The town of Bath, (Mass.) has voted an anti-embargo address to the president, without opposition.

A committee of the British house of commons have earnestly recommended the expediency of permitting the proprietors of the West India estates to barter sugar and coffee, as well as rum and molasses, for the cargoes of neutral vessels during the war.

It has been humorously proposed, that as the Democrats cannot agree in their candidate for the Presidency, they should give the list of the pretenders to Napoleon Bonaparte, and that he should take his choice. Many a true word has been spoken in a jest!

(North Amer.)

COMMUNICATION.

DO you know, Mr. Printer, what is the reason the pretended friends of the people do not believe in the account of Spanish opposition to French usurpation?—I'll tell you—Because they fear the British will find a market for their manufactures, and not be obliged to solicit the repeal of their favorite, the embargo; and people are very backward in believing what they do not wish to learn!—Besides, they know if this fails, and Bonaparte too, it is all over with them.

(Ibid.)

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, long a resident in Malaga, dated Gibraltar, July 10.

"After the arrival of the French troops in Madrid, a few months past the Spaniards were in a shocking situation. In some places persons perished for want of food. But the Spaniards have now risen against their oppressors. In Malaga the French consul and a merchant have been beheaded, and their heads carried about the city on pikes and finally their bodies and their furniture burnt. In Valencia upwards of 300 Frenchmen have been killed.

"I learn from Malaga, that the Sally, Hastings, will load for Boston.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Gibralter, to his correspondent in Boston, dated July 11th 1808.

"The fortress of Barcelona is still in possession of the French; I hope soon to hear that the Spaniards have command there again. The Spanish armies seem to be so far successful, and they are in great spirits."

Another letter from Gibraltar, July 10, from an American, says, "The Spaniards are now struggling without their king, and with an undisciplined army, against one of the most powerful monarchs in Europe. God send them a favorable issue. They have shewn an enthusiastic spirit, worthy of the highest praise. Their resistance, when their enemy had 150 to 200,000 regular troops in their country, was as unexpected as courageous."

SPRINGFIELD, *Aug.* 11.

HEAR MR. JEFFERSON'S PROPHECY.

Some Twenty or Twenty five years ago, Mr. Jefferson wrote as follows.

——"The times may alter— will alter. *Our rulers will become corrupt*—our people *careless.*—A single zealot may commence *persecutor* and *better men* be his *victims.* It can never be too often repeated, that the time for fixing every essential right on a legal basis is while our rulers are honest and ourselves united. From the conclusion of the (this American)war, *we shall be going down hill. It will not be necessary to resort every moment to the people for support.*—— THEY *will be forgotten, therefore, and their* RIGHTS DISREGARDED."

From the Luzerne Federalist.

MR PRINTER,

THE sun had sunk in the west,—the labor of the day was done—and I had seated myself under the old elm before my cabin door, to taste the refreshing air of a delightful evening. The moon rose in full majesty—and the stillness of the night was sweetly interrupted by the vespers of the distant whip-poor-will.—There as I sat meditating on the concerns of our country, a form half wrapped in mist appeared to emerge from the forest.—Fear chilled my blood, as with a majestic port, he approached me,—I attempted to fly—when the spectre with a voice full, yet sweet, arrested my flight, placed in my hand the paper that I send you, and vanished.

Methinks still I see in his mein—his air—the intelligence that beamed around the brow of him who in the day of battle, I have seen at the head of our armies.

The Manuscript.

"——Awake Americans——be on your guard—be vigilant for danger approaches.

Who hath built his throne on the ruins of all the Republics of the old world?—Who swayeth the iron rod of despotism over the fairest portion of the earth?

He—even he—whose ambition sleepeth not—whose wrath is implacable—whose tyranny is insupportable, who seeketh your destruction.

—— Awake, Americans—be on your guard—be vigilant—for danger approaches.

Who is he that was once the companion of Napoleon, who came as an exile to your shores?—Whose wife has returned to the tyrant? Is he yet the friend of the tyrant? Is he spying out the nakedness of your land? Americans, be jealous of your liberties—be vigilant, for danger approaches.

The emissaries of the arch jacobin are among you—beware of those who would palliate his conduct—beware of ——— and ——— for they, though your flatterers, are your foes. I have given you warning—farewell, forever."

I send you the manuscript as left with me, having omitted only two names. If there is indeed such danger from the influence of France, every public centinel should endeavor to awake the nation from the slumber into which they seem to have been thrown by the opiates of Democracy.

G. GRUMBLE.

POLITICAL EXTRACT.

"The riches and consequence of some of the states, are derived chiefly from commerce and navigation: deprive them of these and they sink into comparative insignificance.—They lose their just rank and weight in the nation; while the agricultural states, not being affecting by the stroke in the same degree, acquire an ascendency in the public councils that may lead to the overthrow of that equality of rights, and balance of representation among the several states which were nicely, & on the whole satisfactorily adjusted by the constitution."

As an appeal to the feelings of the democratic leaders, if they possess any sensibility at all, we publish the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, from his friend in Pennsylvania, whose father, a revolutionary officer, was severely wounded in the war, and continues to suffer much pain from the wound.

N. Amer.

"My father's sufferings on account of his wound, which still continues open, have been extreme; unknown to any but his family, in silence he has worn away 32 years of unceasing anguish, nor could he, I am sure, have borne it with such unexampled patience, were he not buoyed up in the reflection of his suffering in a glorious cause—his country's freedom. I have seen his countenance kindle with indignation at the infamous denunciations now so commonly bestowed on the party he adheres to; for my own part I would need no demonstration of the falsity of those aggravating insinuations, daily made against the purity of Federal principles, other than a knowledge of his sentiments. Feeling the pride of a patriot insulted in misery, which the warmth of patriotism alone enables him to bear with patience and cheerfulness, I have heard him indignantly exclaim, "Must the spirit of a native American be insulted and trampled upon by foreigners, who were wanderers in Europe, or those who were infants in their cradles, or unconcerned spectators while he was enduring pain, wretchedness & want in the struggle for independence"!!!

"With a sincere conviction of their being most conducive to his country's welfare, he has ever professed the principles of the school of *Washington*, and as an adherence to them soon raised us up from the weakness of infancy to the strength of manhood, he believes a departure from them has brought upon us untimely decripitude."

Democratic idea of Liberty.

The violent manner in which our democratic papers have attacked the proceeding of the town of Boston, Newburyport, &c. is characteristic of that intollerant spirit which reigns under the mask of democracy. For boldly exercising the rights of freemen, rights secured by their constitution, they have been denounced. For presuming to petition the government of their country for a redress of grievances, for the repeal of a destructive law which deprives them of the means of subsistence, and endangers the ultimate ruin of their country, they have been charged with sedition. It has even been said, that it was vain to "reason with such men, that other methods must be employed." In what country do we live? Are we in Turkey, the slaves of a tyrant, or do we live under Robespierre? Shall freemen be menaced with personal violence, for daring to exercise their constitutional rights? We have always understood freedom of opinion and of speech to constitute an essential part of real liberty; but with our French and Jrish democrats a very different signification affixed to this important word. In their vocabulary, liberty exists in perfection, when they are allowed to follow the unrestrained dictates of *their* will, while those who differ in opinion from them are restrained by fear of mobs, of popular tumults and personal violence. It is by these means that democrats seek to carry their point—but let independent men recollect that the base are cowardly, and that those leaders who excite the people, while they keep behind the curtain, will be less zealous when they know that they are selected as the objects of punishment.

(Fed. Rep.)

Mr. Whitbread, of the House of Commons, has said, "Since I lately opposed a motion on Spanish affairs (however short the interval the face of affairs has greatly changed. News has arrived as cheering to the heart hs man as ever was announced to an admiring world. Every part of *Spain*, not absolutely occupied by the French troops, has separately, and without any possibility of previous concert, and yet, as if by common consent, declared itself against the injustice, cruelty, and oppression of the French Emperor, and for the Prince of Asturias, under the title of Ferdinand VII.

"The whole undivided heart of Great Britain and Ireland, nay of France itself, and of the world, must be with *Spain*. Would to GOD that the whole undivided strength of the world could be combined at this moment against the armies of her oppressor, in *Spain!* Ministers had declared that no mixed interests should interfere; and that all the exertions should be for *Spain*, and *Spain* alone: and I am happy to acknowledge that the part of the king's speech which relates to *Spain*, bears out the professions which had been before made. It has my unqualified approbation.—The policy is sound. and the expressions could not have been better chosen."

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the retirement of James H. Hooe from the concern of Robert T. Hooe and Co. which has hitherto been carried on by the subscribers; the same business will be prosecuted under the same firm, by *Robert T. Hooe* and *John Muncaster*, with whom the settlement of the old concern remains.

Robert T. Hooe,
James H. Hooe,
John Muncaster.

July 15—19. eotf

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. WILMOT.
BEING THE LAST BENEFIT, & POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

On Thursday Evening, September 1,
Will be presented a celebrated Tragedy in 5 acts,
CALLED

HAMLET,

PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet,	Mr. Cone.
Claudius,	Mr. Warren.
Ghost of Hamlet's Father,	Mr. M'Kenzie.
Lærtes,	Mr. Cross.
Horatio,	Mr. Charnock.
Rosencrantz,	Mr. Francis.
Guildenstern,	Mr. Jacobs.
The Player King,	Mr. Miller.
Luicanus,	Mr. Bray.
Polonius,	Mr. Jefferson.
Bernardo,	Mr. Wilmot.
Ostric,	Mr. Miller.
Marcellus,	Mr. Briers.
Friar,	Mr. Seymour.
First Grave Digger,	Mr. Biissett.
Second do.	Mr. Harris.
Francisco,	Mr. Seymour.
Gertrude,	Mrs. Francis.
Ophelia.	Mrs. Wilmot.
The Player Queen,	Mrs. Jefferson.

END OF THE TRAGEDY,
Mr. JEFFERSON will (by desire) sing
the noted Burletta, entitled,

The Cosmetic Doctor
OR,
THE MAN FOR THE LADIES,
WHO CAN PLEASE THEM ALL.

At Acton and Ealing, at Ilcheste and Dorchester, and Chichster and Porchester—at Woolwich and Highgate, and Dulwich and Ryegate—at Eckington and Oxington & Buckingham, and Rockingingham, at Deptford & Hampton—
and Bedford and Bampton—at Harlow and Charmouth, and Marlow, and Yarmouth at Dartford and Darking, and Hartford and Barking—at Wor'ster and Chester, and Glo'ster and Lester—at Teddington & Aversham, at Homead
Riverhead, and Marblehead and Leatherhead, where he always found some smirking, some jerking—some crummy, some gummy—eyes skew, noses blue; &c.

To which will be added, a celebrated COMIC OPERA, called

ROSINA;
OR,
THE REAPERS.

Belville,	Mr. Cross.
Captain Belville,	Mr. Jacobs.
Rustic,	Mr. Bray.
William,	Mr. Wilmot.
1st Irishman,	Mr. Bisset,
2d Irishman,	Mr Harris.
Reapers and Gleaners	
Rosina,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Phœbe,	Mrs. Seymour.
Dorcas,	Mrs. Francis.
Female Reapers.	

☞ *Doors to be open at 6, and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past 7 o'clock.*

⁂ *Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy five cents, gallery fifty cents.*

††† *Box Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. Gadsby's hotel, and at the office of the Daily Gazette.*

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery,* now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette,* price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and from its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid off productive garden handsomely paled in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper county, containing about two hundred acres, mostly in wood, and unimproved.

In the event of the sales of the foregoing Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Negroes, my Plantation utensils, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, Horses, &c. Among the latter are a pair of good Saddle Horses that match well for a Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and a thorough bred Stud Horse only seven years old in April last. He is an excellent Foal-getter, and from his size, blood, and figure, is justly entitled to be ranked among the first class of Horses in this country. The whole of this property, excepting my negroes, which I shall dispose of in my neighborhood for their own accommodation, will be sold under a small reserve that will be required in money, or at short dates, at private bargain, either on easy payments in the purchasers own paper, if satisfactorily secured, for approved bonds well endorsed, property in Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable merchandize.

The premises can be reviewed and terms made known by application to G. Chapin, esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in King George county.

R. W. Ashton.

Virginia, King George county, June, 24th (25) 1808. } 2aw3m.

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.
July term, 1808.

Ezra Kinzey, William Patton, John Becher and Jonathan Butcher, trading under the firm of Ezra Kinzey and Co. and John Kincaid, *Complainants:*
Against
James Grymes, and Elizabeth Grymes, his wife, *Defendants.*
In Chancery.

The said defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainants by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next, and answer the plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.

August 18. 1aw2m

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied by Mrs. Wilson.

Apply to
Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

[illegible] 26. 1aw

The Subscriber

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

That he manufactures and has for sale, at his shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-streets—

STILLS of different sizes—COPPER and BRASS KETTLES of all sizes—A general assortment of TIN WARE—and likewise executes all kinds of BLACKSMITH WORK.

For Sale or Rent,

A two story Brick House, at the lower end of Prince-street, in a good situation for business and calculated to accommodate a family.

TO LEASE,

ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,

Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper end of King-street—35 feet on Royal-street, between Prince and Duke-streets.

The highest price given for old copper, Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

August 25. d3m

ON the first day of this month a young Negro Man named JERRY absconded from my plantation in the upper end of Fairfax county—he has been seen at different times in this town; it is supposed that he is harbored by some person or persons in it—he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, strong made, very thick lips, large eyes, a sore upon one of his legs, occasioned by a burn. I will give 5 Dollars for apprehending and delivering him to me, and a further sum of 10 Dollars for convicting, by proper testimony, the person or persons who have harbored him.

Jas. Keith.

August 24. wm&th

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

John M'Kim, jun. *complainant,*
AGAINST
[illegible]se Green, Thomas Preston and William Harper, *defendants.*
In Chancery.

The defendant Jesse Green not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Jesse Green, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendant Jesse Green, do appear here on the first day of next term and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Thomas Preston and William Harper, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Jesse Green, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.

August 18. 1aw2m

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

Samuel Harper, *complainant,*
AGAINST
Precilla Courts and Elisha Janney *defendants.*
In Chancery.

The defendant Precilla Courts, not having entered her appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Precilla Courts is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Precilla Courts do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter her appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Elisha Janney, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Precilla Courts, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.

August 18. 1aw2m

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes.
A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

By Henry S. Keatinge, of Baltimore,

THE HOLY BIBLE EXPLAINED:

Or, the old and New Testament digested and illustrated

BY WAY OF QUESTION AND ANSWER

In which the principal controverted points are considered, and the connection of sacred and profane history preserved. Compiled chiefly from the writings of the most eminent historians, divines and commentators: *Designed for promoting Christian knowledge.*

CONDITIONS.

This work is printed from the third and last London edition, and contains 458 pages, octavo, on good paper and type.

It will be delivered to subscribers in boards, for two dollars—full bound, two dollars twenty-five cents. To non-subscribers, in boards, two dollars twenty-five cents—full bound two dollars seventy-five cents, payable on delivery.

The publisher is at present in this town, and will wait upon the citizens of Alexandria, for their patronage.

☞ This work has been specially recommended and promoted by the clergymen of every denomination of Christians to wit: Rev. J. G. J. Bend, John Glendy, John Inglis G. Dashiel, James Whitehead Samuel Knox, A. M. of Baltimore. Reverend B. Judd, of Annapolis. Rev. J. Lauria, and M'Cormick of Washington. Rev. J. J. Sayers, S. B. Balch, and H. Foxall, of George-town; from whose recommendations the following are selected.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Henry S. Keatinge, having submitted to my perusal a theological work, entitled, "*The Holy Bible Explained*" to which he intends giving instant publication; I feel it as a duty which I owe to the cause of truth, and the pure principles of the Christian religion, to bear testimony, that in my opinion, it is judiciously and eminently calculated to dessiminate the historic facts, and essential doctrines of the old and new testament writings—That it demands the special attention of parents and guardians, and is justly entitled to the sacred regard of a rising generation, who wish to search the scriptures, which are able to make us wise unto salvation.

JOHN GLENDY.

Baltimore, December 18, 1807.

Having examined a work which Mr Henry S. Keatinge is publishing, entitled, "*The Holy Bible Explained,*" I am of opinion that it is a correct copy from the English edition, which I have seen; from the perusal of which, I am inclined to believe that it will, according to its design, promote Christian knowledge.

JOSEPH G. J. BEND.

Baltimore, December 10, 1807.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria—to wit.
July Term, 1808.

John M'Kim, jun. and Thos. M'Eldry, executors of Jas. Patterson, deceased, *complainants,*
AGAINST
William Ball and Jas. Bowie, *defendants,*
In Chancery.

The defendant William Ball not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Ball is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant William Ball, do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant James Bowie, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant William Ball, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.

August 18. 1aw2m

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—(15.) } 1awtf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man with a family.

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (*Penn. warranted*)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed, chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock.*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality]

Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dear barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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(*For the Proprietor.*)